

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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Volume XXXIX.....No. 330

## ANNOUNCEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

NIBLO'S GARDEN.  
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets—  
KING OF THE RINGS. THE BELL OF ACADIA, at 5 P. M.;  
clothes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Joseph Wheeler and Miss Lora  
Barke. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.WOODS MUSEUM.  
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street—THE SEA OF  
100, at 12 P. M.; clothes at 4 P. M.; and at 5 P. M.;  
clothes at 10:30 P. M. Louis Aldrich and Miss Sophie Miles.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,  
BOWERY—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.;  
clothes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.GLOBE THEATRE.  
No. 728 Broadway—Variety, at 8 P. M.; clothes at 10  
P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.METROPOLITAN THEATRE.  
No. 585 Broadway—Fariaian Circus Dancers, at 5 P. M.  
Matinee at 2 P. M.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.  
Fifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue—THOMAS CON-  
CERT, at 7 P. M.; clothes at 10:30 P. M.TERRACE GARDEN.  
Broadway, corner of Thirty-ninth street—LONDON BY  
DAY. Open from 10 A. M. till dusk.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Saturday, August 8, 1874.

## THE HERALD FOR THE SUMMER RESORTS.

TO NEWSDEALERS AND THE PUBLIC:—

The NEW YORK HERALD will run a special  
train between New York, Saratoga and Lake  
George, leaving New York every Sunday dur-  
ing the season at half-past three o'clock A. M.,  
and arriving at Saratoga at nine o'clock  
A. M., for the purpose of supplying the  
SUNDAY HERALD along the line. Newsdealers  
and others are notified to send in their orders  
to the HERALD office as early as possible.

From our reports this morning the probabilities  
are that the weather to-day will be partly cloudy.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were  
moderately active and advanced, closing  
strong. Gold opened at 110, sold at 109½,  
and advanced to and closed at 110½. Money was  
2 to 3 per cent.

THE GREAT SPIRIT has informed a Comanche  
prophet that his nation can only become  
great by going to war and killing all the  
whites it can. The Great Father at Washing-  
ton might not improperly inform General  
Sheridan that the best thing for the Comanches  
would be for them to kill the prophet.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.—The overwhelm-  
ing defeat of the eleven English cricketers by  
the American twenty-two does not seem to  
satisfy the Londoners. Our base ball players  
almost doubled in a single inning the total  
English score. Prince's Club is said to have  
been without its best players, which, if true,  
somewhat detracts from the glory.

ONE FEATURE of the recent Southern elec-  
tions which is unwelcome is the evidence of  
increasing animosity between the whites and  
blacks. The riots in various parts of North  
Carolina and the bloodshed in Louisville,  
Ky., have a sinister look. Whiskey may  
have been the occasion of these disturbances,  
but it was certainly not the cause.

JUSTICE IN MARYLAND.—Yesterday at noon,  
Ernest Smith, a colored boy of eighteen, ex-  
piated on the gallows a crime so revolting as  
justly to be held in utter detestation wherever  
civilization exists. His unconsciousness of  
its great enormity seems to indicate very  
plainly that the elevation and refinement  
of his unfortunate race by education and religious  
influence is the only sure and radical  
means of causing it to be of less frequency in  
future.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—The British Parlia-  
ment was prorogued yesterday, with the  
usual speech from the throne. Her Majesty  
refers to the Canada Reciprocity Treaty, and  
hopes for increased commercial intercourse  
between that country and the United States  
and considers non-interference in Spanish  
affairs most conducive to peace. This is an  
official answer to Earl Russell's appeal for the  
recognition of the Republic.

A CITIZEN OF YORKVILLE writes to us asking,  
Is there anybody in our model reform city  
government with power to regulate blasting  
in some way consistent with safety to life and  
property? We fear not. The blaster of rocks  
seems to have unlimited freedom. He can  
kill and destroy *ad libitum*. The only remedy  
appears to be civil damages. Such a state of  
things is tolerated in no other country in the  
world.

THE THIRD TERM.—How the South re-  
ceives the revelations in the HERALD of the  
President's third term programme is indi-  
cated in our correspondence from Richmond to-  
day. It will be seen that the facts have  
made a profound impression, and that many  
of the Southern politicians are ready to act  
upon them now. In fact, our correspondent  
asserts that a third term movement is already  
organized in Virginia. But the result of the  
Southern elections had not then been heard.

SEÑOR CASTELAR TO VISIT VERMILLES.—As  
evidence of the contradictory statements which  
are put forth in Europe relative to the Franco-  
Spanish question we may refer to a cable tele-  
gram which alleges that Señor Castelar is ex-  
pected at Vermilles, charged with the mission  
of negotiating for the recognition of the  
Spanish Republic by the government of  
France. This would constitute a very impor-  
tant event. And it may be that England  
would solemnize it in the interests of free  
trade and of commerce in general.

President Making-Beating Grantism  
with Grant.

General Grant apparently, and his personal  
and official supporters and henchmen cer-  
tainly, have satisfied themselves that this Re-  
public in its present form is a failure. They  
are convinced that our regularly recurring  
elections are an evil and an injury, and that  
the material prosperity of the people is sacri-  
ficed in the uncertainties and excitements of  
the political conflict; and they suggest a  
wonderful panacea, under the operation of  
which we shall softly subside into a stormless  
condition, into an untroubled tranquillity and  
a perpetual peace, in which we shall enjoy a  
golden age of commerce, industry and specu-  
lation, and in which everybody shall be im-  
mediately healthy, presently wealthy and  
finally wise. All this is to be secured by the  
"personal" remedy—by "taking a good man  
when you can get him," by abandoning forth-  
with our quadrennial renewal of the Execu-  
tive and imposing the heavy duties of that  
office permanently on General Grant, who is  
willing to add the acceptance of this burden  
to his other sacrifices and services in behalf  
of the country.

It is very true that they do not distinctly  
propose all this. They are not so maladroit.  
They can comprehend how awkward it would  
be to alarm the susceptibilities of a people  
which, though annoyed and chagrined at many  
failures in our system, has not yet given up  
the Republic. They follow the politic prece-  
dent of those governments which, wanting  
to borrow forty millions, feed the market  
with a little issue of five  
millions. They propose, therefore, only a  
first step. Instead of a permanency  
they propose four years more. But they  
count that if they get four years more all the  
rest will be easy; for they regard as the most  
formidable obstacle in their way the consti-  
tutional precedent established by George  
Washington of the limitation of the Executive  
to two terms. That precedent is the great  
breakwater. Not written in the constitution,  
it has perhaps a greater sanctity, a more  
sacred force, than any line in that instru-  
ment; for while the written constitution is  
the result of the labors of the wisest of the  
groups of patriots from every State, that  
great point of constitutional usage is the  
direct legacy of the great man who towers a  
head and shoulders above them all in the  
patriotic devotion and unselfishness as well as  
in the success of the services that established  
our independence and freedom. Hamilton,  
Madison, Morris, Franklin and the rest were  
the joint authors of our great charter; but  
this one provision was Washington's own,  
and it is entitled as such to pre-eminence  
respect. With the moral influence of that ex-  
ample overcome by the election of General  
Grant for four years more the advocates of  
personal authority will see their way easy, as  
they fancy, to the establishment of a "Mar-  
shalete" in the United States; for another  
four years will be given less reluctantly than  
the third, and the people finally will become  
so used to the recurrence of the demand that it  
will scarcely be necessary even to observe the  
formality proper to the occasion of a new  
term; and the people, deluged in the delights  
of prosperity, like Homer's hero in Circe's  
island, will take no note of the coming and  
going of the political seasons. Such seems  
to be the political theory of the men, perhaps  
half a million in number, who crowd around  
the President. But there are more than five  
hundred thousand persons in this country;  
and the other thirty-eight millions may claim  
that their views also have a certain value, and  
they may dislike to have serious changes  
made without their consent. All these have  
not the reasons which Grant's friends have  
to hate elections. They are not equally sure  
that it is our constitutional system that is to  
blame for the many evils in our government,  
and it might not be easy to convince them  
that General Grant is a good enough Execu-  
tive to have all the law and the prophets cast  
aside in order to secure his services perma-  
nently.

As to the attitude of various divisions of the  
old millions outside of the administration  
circles there is much speculation, and there is  
likely to be more as the game continues.  
Within the lines of the republican party the  
great panacea for all our troubles does not ap-  
pear to be received with extreme favor. There  
is no enthusiasm about it. It may be that the  
republicans generally do not believe that the  
view of our political condition which is  
taken in administration circles is correct, and  
consequently do not assent that so extreme a  
remedy is necessary. Or it may be that other  
republicans want to be Presidents themselves,  
and so pretend not to believe that the third  
term is necessary for our national salvation.  
But Grant, though he always preferred to  
move by the left flank, can move by the right  
if such a course seems forced upon him by the  
topography and the position of the enemy.  
He has had the ground in that direction re-  
cognized, and we know the result. Most  
will support him for as many terms as he  
wants. So will Toombs, of Georgia. So will  
every desperate rebel in the Southern States  
who feels that he has no country to lose, and  
who would assist with savage joy any act  
likely to destroy this Republic. If a man  
must go over the abyss there is a final  
supreme satisfaction in the feeling that he  
drags his enemy over with him. But better  
men in the South than these will support the  
programme. Gordon was evidently up to  
the lips in it when he left Washington; but a  
few days in Georgia, where the people do not  
as yet thoroughly understand it, gave him  
new views, which he holds for the present.  
Others like him will do what they can to con-  
vince the South, and there is a very general  
tendency to accept Grant as a possible secu-  
rity against his party and against such in-  
quiries of party legislation as the Civil Rights  
bill.

But all the political schemers who discount  
a revival of the opposition see very clearly  
that it is not safe to count on such an  
element alone. Chase, Greeley and the third  
term men all alike have conceived of a coalition  
between the natural enemy in the South  
and a party in the North sufficiently formidable  
to save them from the reproach of sectional  
candidate and from the consequent general  
uprising of the North against them. It is now  
reported that the necessary alliance with the  
liberal republicans—which goes with the  
Southern vote as a cut of lemon goes with the  
sardines—is already sketched and cut out.  
For people who are still capable of being sur-  
prised by the queer possibilities of political

manoeuvre, and who do not observe that this  
relation with Northern democrats and the  
class of political "rounders" who are called  
liberal republicans is a necessary part of that  
policy of approaches toward extreme Southern  
men which is notoriously practised by the  
administration—for these, but not for others,  
there is some improbability in Grant's repeat-  
ing the candidacy of Greeley if he finds by  
and by that he cannot do better.

But the heads of the democrats and the lib-  
eral republicans must be strangely turned be-  
fore they can accept the candidate; though  
this also was said in the case of Greeley no  
longer before the last canvass than we are now  
before the next. Is a liberal republican any-  
thing other than a republican who opposes  
the administration, and especially those acts  
of the administration which are classed to-  
gether under the name of Grantism? Greeley,  
Sumner, Schurz and their adherents were in  
sympathy with all that may fairly be called  
republicanism; but what they opposed was  
that policy in the administration which treated  
the Presidency as a piece of personal property,  
and their opposition began when that corrup-  
tion first became flagrant which resulted from  
appointments made not for fitness or capacity  
but for personal fealty.

Upon what do the democrats base their hope  
for a victory in the next Presidential canvass?  
Their great capital before the people is the  
corruption of the party in power, its infamous  
administration of the law in the Southern  
States and its shameful disregard of decency  
and honesty everywhere. It is this miscon-  
duct that has provoked reaction and still adds  
State after State to the number of those which  
give democratic majorities. But before these  
Southern democrats or Northern democrats  
take any irrevocable step in their political re-  
lations with the President it would be well for  
them to examine closely just how much of  
that odium which weighs down the party they  
oppose is due to the party outside of the ad-  
ministration and how much to the adminis-  
tration strictly; how much flowed from the party  
policy and how much was foisted upon the  
party by him whom they fancy they may make  
their candidate. Is it republicanism or Grant-  
ism that has disgusted the country? If it is  
Grantism the people will scarcely believe in  
Grant as the man to put it down.

## Spain and Germany.

It is stated on seemingly good authority that  
a treaty, offensive and defensive, has been con-  
cluded between Germany, Italy and Spain.  
The existence of some understanding be-  
tween the Madrid government and Germany  
has been for some time suspected, but, follow-  
ing its traditions, the government of Berlin has  
repeatedly denied that there was any founda-  
tion for the report. The advantages to be de-  
rived from an alliance with Spain were too  
patent to escape the attention of German  
statesmen. The conduct of the French govern-  
ment in allowing the organization and arming  
of Carlist bands on the French frontier natu-  
rally excited deep discontent among the Spanish  
people. What-  
ever sympathy may have been felt for  
France on account of her misfortunes  
was dissipated by the unfriendliness of her  
conduct toward her neighbor. It was felt  
that the men in power represented the old  
Bourbon policy, which aimed at the disinte-  
gration and humiliation of Spain. It was felt,  
too, that there was more than sympathy for  
Carlism in the open protection afforded to the  
men who were dividing Spain by a wasting  
civil war. Were it not for the active aid  
afforded to the Carlists by the French legiti-  
mists the civil war could never have assumed  
its present proportions. How important were  
the supplies furnished from France may be  
judged by the fact that when the French  
government tardily resolved to  
suppress the contraband trade immense  
quantities of arms and ammunition were  
seized on their way to the Carlists. The  
repentance of the French authorities  
comes, however, too late to prevent their un-  
friendliness from exercising its natural influ-  
ence on the mind of the Spanish people.  
France shows clearly that she has learned  
nothing from the severe lessons she has re-  
ceived. Her policy towards Spain and Italy is  
unchanged, and her rulers seem irresistibly  
impelled to obstruct the advancement of these  
two kindred nations, when every consideration  
of statesmanship should urge them to win the  
confidence and friendship of the Spanish and  
Italian peoples. By pursuing an opposite  
policy they have isolated France and set her  
frontiers around with enemies. Neither Italy  
nor Spain desires to injure or humiliate France,  
and yet the intrigues of the unscrupulous fac-  
tions in France, which seized on power in the  
moment of their country's weakness, have com-  
pelled both countries to seek a German  
alliance from motives of self-preservation.  
Nothing could more clearly show the  
blindness and incapacity of the men  
who proclaim themselves the saviors of  
France. One by one they have stripped their  
country of friends and now she stands abso-  
lutely alone, without a single ally upon  
whom she could rely in case of need. Her  
attitude of menace toward Italy and the crim-  
inal partiality shown to the Carlists have done  
much to deprive her even of the sympathy  
which was bestowed on account of the great  
and sudden overthrow she had suffered. When  
it is too late French publicists have discovered  
the error of this policy, and now they urge  
the government to do its duty. But in the  
meantime Germany has acquired such in-  
fluence in Spain that it will not be easy for  
France to undo the work of her folly.

The North Carolina Election.  
North Carolina has always claimed to be a  
democratic State, and no one is surprised that  
she has proved it. The republican party car-  
ried the State in 1872 only by those extreme  
and exceptional exertions which are made in  
Presidential elections. The heavy pressure of  
the administration having been withdrawn  
North Carolina takes her place among the  
conservative States of the South, and is likely  
to keep it unless the radical party becomes  
much worse than it was in 1872, which is im-  
possible, or, much better, which is impos-  
sible. The administration cannot coerce this  
State again, and it is not likely it can  
persuade it; for the victory of the  
democracy is decisive. A majority much  
larger than any one had reason to expect, a  
democratic Legislature and seven democratic  
Representatives out of the eight which North  
Carolina sends to Congress, are facts which  
should make it impossible to change her po-  
litical complexion in the next two years. The

victors have the situation in their own con-  
trol. They can intrench themselves impreg-  
nably if they will only practise honesty and  
economy, and enforce in the government  
those principles of reform which have almost  
disappeared from public affairs in the South.  
This is what the conservatives must not fail  
to do if they would rightly use their oppor-  
tunity. They should strive to make North  
Carolina everything which South Carolina is  
not.

The democratic party at large must not,  
however, assume too much from this victory.  
It has not made any new conquest, but has  
simply recovered its own. The great republi-  
can States of the South, with their enormous  
negro majorities, remain untouched by this  
victory. It only shows—and in a less degree  
than the democratic gains in Tennessee—that  
the Civil Rights bill is weakening the republi-  
can party in the South and that the at-  
tempts of the North to force it through Con-  
gress have inspired the white Southern voters  
with a new and energetic spirit of resistance.  
It will be interesting to watch the effect of  
these democratic successes upon the third  
term question and to see if they may not sug-  
gest to the South the inquiry whether General  
Grant is absolutely necessary to her restora-  
tion.

## The Quibbles of a Distressed Mayor.

In his communication to Governor Dix,  
Mayor Havemeyer lays down the principle  
by which his action is guided in the matter  
of investigating the official conduct of heads  
of municipal departments. He regards it as in-  
expedient to entertain charges against a pub-  
lic officer unless they are of a grave character  
and such as, if substantiated by proof, would  
demand the removal of the accused party, for  
the reason that "officers charged with the re-  
sponsible conduct of important public busi-  
ness are more likely to perform their public  
duty well when they are treated with a gen-  
erous confidence instead of a busy and easily  
aroused suspicion." Hence, unless "grave  
charges" are made against a city officer by a  
responsible person, who avows his readi-  
ness to maintain them by proof, or  
unless such information is supplied as  
"makes it probable that some  
flagrant misconduct or incapacity exists in  
a department," the Mayor does not regard it as  
his duty and always refuses to order an in-  
vestigation to be made.

We might remind Mr. Havemeyer that his  
treatment of public officers is not always up  
to the standard he has thus fixed, since it is  
notorious that heads of departments who do  
not happen to be acceptable to him, or who  
hesitate to bend their official conduct to his  
dictation, are subjected to all kinds of abuse  
and undue interference. When the Commis-  
sioners of Accounts refused to alter and falsify  
the December debt statement threats of re-  
moval were thundered in their ears until they  
yielded and made themselves parties to a mis-  
deed. Ever since the President of the  
Department of Taxes and Assessments com-  
menced to perform his duty as a member  
of the Board of Apportionment, and to  
insist upon enforcing economy in the pub-  
lic expenditures and reform in the manage-  
ment of the city finances, he has been bad-  
gered and abused, and his resignation of the  
Secretaryship of the Board has been de-  
manded by the Mayor. When Police Com-  
missioners Duryee and Disbcker refused to  
place the convicted Commissioners, illegally  
reappointed, back into the positions of Presi-  
dent and Treasurer of the Police Board, Mr.  
Havemeyer stormed at them and called upon  
them to resign. The harassing interference  
to which the Commissioner of Public Works  
is subjected by both the Mayor and Comptrol-  
ler, to the detriment of the public inter-  
ests, is a matter of notoriety. Nevertheless,  
despite this inconsistency, Mr. Havemeyer  
has a right to the benefit of the doctrine he  
lays down, which is, that he refuses to in-  
vestigate the conduct of heads of departments  
unless grave charges are made accompanied  
by pledges of their verification, or infor-  
mation is supplied showing the existence of  
flagrant misconduct or incapacity.

These premises being admitted it follows  
that when the Mayor promised, on the 4th  
of June last, "a thorough investigation" of the  
conduct of the Police Commissioners Charlick  
and Gardner, in the previous general election,  
to "be proceeded with forthwith" under his  
"personal supervision," he must have re-  
garded the charges against the Commissioners  
as "grave," or as showing the existence of  
"flagrant misconduct or incapacity." The  
Mayor now tells the Governor that this  
promise was made in good faith, and that the  
investigation would have been made had not  
the indictments been found by the Grand  
Jury. As the trial of the indictments would  
satisfactorily prove whether the charges could  
be substantiated by legal proof the Mayor  
resolved to await its result. To what  
end was the investigation to be made,  
to what end was the result of the trial to be  
awaited, unless the Mayor intended to remove  
the accused Commissioners as the penalty of  
faithlessness in office if the "grave charges"  
against them should be substantiated? But  
if the Mayor had removed them for faithless-  
ness in office would it have been a proper act  
to immediately reappoint them? The charges  
were proved, the Commissioners were con-  
victed, and the law, instead of the Mayor,  
removed them from office as the punishment of  
the violation of their oaths of office. Was it  
any more proper or legal for the Mayor to  
immediately reappoint them in the latter case  
than it would have been in the former?

The weakness of the Mayor's excuses is  
even more apparent when we remember that  
only one of many charges was tried on the in-  
dictment in question. Even if that new dis-  
covery in law, a "technical misdemeanor,"  
was the limit of the offence in the one case  
covered by the indictment, the other cases em-  
braced in the general charges might have been  
of a more serious character. If the Commis-  
sioners had been acquitted on this single  
charge by the jury they would have been tried  
by the Court on the other indictments  
covering other charges, and punished  
if found guilty. So, even if they  
had been acquitted, the Mayor would  
have been bound by his promise  
and his duty to investigate the full charges.  
Their conviction rendered such complete in-  
vestigation still more imperative. But al-  
though only one item of the "grave charges"  
had been tried, although the accused had been  
convicted on that single charge and fined the  
highest money penalty imposed by law, al-  
though the other charges still remaining unin-

vestigated had been found sufficiently serious  
to demand indictment, the Mayor, instead of  
displaying any disposition to honestly prose-  
cute the investigation, restored the convicted  
Commissioners to the offices they had for-  
feited under the law.

## Strange Gods.

The controversy between Mr. Beecher and  
Mr. Tilton must soon end so far as the moral  
catastrophe is concerned. While the decision  
of the tribunal now in session will not be the  
legal conclusion, the effect of its report must  
practically decide the public opinion of the  
country. For while there would be every de-  
sire to release Mr. Beecher from the suspi-  
cions that now environ him, and which, un-  
explained as at present, make impossible his  
further usefulness in the ministry, it would  
be impossible for this committee to make  
what would be called a "whitewashing re-  
port." Whatever the conclusions of the com-  
mittee, the evidence upon which these con-  
clusions rest must accompany the report, and  
the country is quite as competent as the com-  
mittee to determine the value of this evidence.  
As it now stands, and with the exception of  
the unexplained letters, the weight of the  
evidence is in favor of Mr. Beecher. Public  
opinion has dismissed the statement of  
Mr. Tilton as unworthy of credence, and  
we can well understand how the supplemen-  
tary examination of Mrs. Tilton, that  
pathetic and extraordinary story of misery,  
neglect, disappointment, dishonor and suffer-  
ing, would make it impossible for us to accept  
as true any unsupported averment from him.  
It has been well observed the trial does not  
involve the fame of Mr. Tilton, but of the man  
he has accused of an extraordinary crime.

Pending the decision of this solemn ques-  
tion there are some instructive lessons that  
can be gleaned out of this Brooklyn scandal. Mr.  
Tilton himself shows us what is possible to a  
young man of talent and force, who begins his  
career in a humble way, opposed by "those  
twin jailers of the daring heart, low birth  
and low fortune." In his romantic letter to  
Mr. Beecher, printed in the ingenious inter-  
view of Mr. Morris, in which, after assailing  
the clergyman publicly, he writes a private  
memento of eternal friendship, Mr. Tilton  
alludes to his sudden advancement, and to the  
opportunities that had opened before him.  
They were legitimate, gradual evidences of  
growth and labor. But we see how the high-  
est advantages are valueless unless sustained  
by unbending and consistent integrity. So  
long as Theodore Tilton followed his duty  
with patience and modesty his career was  
upward. Then came the awakening of rest-  
less ambition, the desire to live always in the  
public eye, the craving for leadership, the  
impatience with the limitations of home, and  
of a union which, like so many, alas! too  
many, began in boy's fancy and was smothered  
in the selfish strife of manhood's pur-  
pose, the growth of little coteries of men and  
women who had "ideas" and "reforms," and  
who bathed him with the incense of praise.  
So long as Mr. Beecher was the pastor  
of Plymouth church he was the overmastering  
presence in Brooklyn. In that atmosphere  
there could be only one sun. So the life of the young man  
changed. He became dissatisfied with his  
home, and naturally, almost inevitably, began  
to quarrel with religion, with those "satisfying  
and refreshing" religious experiences, "those  
fair and winning thoughts of the other life."  
The old gods no longer possessed his devo-  
tion—the gods of home, duty, industry,  
patience, self-denial and marriage. He sought  
strange gods, and in the mad search found  
himself grovelling at the feet of obscene idols,  
and around him the ruins of his hearth, his  
fame and his life.

Nor is it for us to intrude into the  
sacred precincts of home and domestic life,  
even after the wife of Mr. Tilton has raised  
the veil. We dare not say a word to add to  
the sorrows of that stricken wife and mother.  
But even her story, tragic as it is, has its  
lessons. Her fate mated her with a wayward,  
gifted man, and like so many men of  
gifts and impulses, like Byron, Shelley  
and Dickens, no doubt there were a hun-  
dred times in every day's life when he teased  
and fretted unconsciously the heart that loved  
but did not understand him. It is hard for  
us to say coldly what woman's duty should be  
under circumstances like those which sur-  
rounded the wife of Theodore Tilton. But  
her duty most surely did not lie beyond her  
home. Is it not possible that much of this  
misery would have been averted had she re-  
solved sternly to find no inspiration, no com-  
forts, no helping, no religious consolations  
outside of her home and the heart of her  
chosen lord? No wife can find her true gods  
outside of her household. When she goes be-  
yond and seeks strange gods, then calamities  
begin, more terrible in their result than any  
from which she flees. When Mrs. Tilton re-  
cites, in ingenuous gratitude, the peace and  
religious comfort she received from Mr.  
Beecher, when she tells us that to him, more  
than any one else, she owed her peace of mind  
she unconsciously shows us the misery of fol-  
lowing strange gods. For this blessed atmo-  
sphere of home is so subtle that any new  
influence, no matter how high in its  
inspiration, that seeks to intrude upon it,  
cannot fail in the end to bring moral death,  
misfortune and shame. Let the true wife  
learn, no matter how hard her lot, that it is  
better to sit in suffering silence at her own  
hearthstone praying for love to return than  
to seek for "peace" and "consolation" even  
at the feet of the most eloquent and devout of  
clergymen.

So we might continue this lesson and the  
admonitions it suggests to Mr. Beecher and  
others like him, who are apt to see a nearer  
relation than that of a mere follower in those  
who have an emotional nature and sorrowful  
life. No clergyman has a right to share or  
express any feeling to the members of his  
flock that is not a cold expression of Christian  
counsel. In the lives of all of us, as we make  
our way through the world, there are tempta-  
tions to follow strange gods. It is easy to  
argue that this adoration may be innocent.  
Such arguments are deceptive. In time we  
generally see that worship of this kind, be-  
ginning with the highest motives, is only too  
apt to fall into sin and to bring with it all its  
saddest consequences.

THE SPANISH MINISTER IN PARIS maintains  
a most conciliatory bearing towards Mac-  
Mahon's government. The latest news by  
cable announces, indeed, that the difficulty  
which existed between Vermilles and Madrid  
has been settled.

## Ryan's Rake.

There are at least eight hotels, eating  
houses, restaurants or saloons in Central  
Park—namely, Mount St. Vincent, the Casino,  
the Refectory at the Museum, the Terrace Ice  
Cream Saloon, the Dairy and three refresh-  
ment houses at the Lake which do a large  
business in the winter. These are all run by  
Columbus Ryan, Cornelius Ryan, or C. Ryan,  
and, although we are not in the habit of ad-  
vertising houses of entertainment gratis, we  
will state that the wines and liquors sold by  
the Superintendent of the Central Park to the  
visitors of that popular resort are  
of a fair quality. To be sure some  
temperance apostles make wry faces at  
the spectacle of "drinks round" within the  
sacred precincts of the Park, and think that  
the Commissioners might leave the liquor  
business to outsiders without discredit to the  
department. But these are mere prejudices,  
and it would seriously detract from the profits  
of Columbus, Cornelius and C. Ryan if cham-  
pagne, brandy, rum, gin and whiskey were  
prohibited beverages. The dust in the Park  
creates thirst—we do not intimate that the  
Superintendent leaves the roads in a dusty  
condition for Columbus' sake—and it would  
be cruelly to cut off the paroled traveller's  
drinks, even if Cornelius does not pay the  
license fee for the sale of liquors that is  
extracted of unfortunate outsiders.

Now, the business being brisk at the Park  
saloons, it will not be out of place to inquire  
what profit the people, who are the owners of  
the Park, derive from it? They pay Columbus  
five thousand dollars a year, except when a  
warrent goes astray to Cornelius, for keeping  
these eating and drinking houses, and they pay  
Charles H. Trimble, Columbus' son-in-law,  
for helping him, some two thousand five  
hundred dollars a year. Both are on the Park  
payroll. The people would like to know if  
this joint salary of seven thousand five hun-  
dred a year is in addition to the free benefit of  
ice, hay, the fishing privileges, grazing for  
cows, &c., or whether these are paid  
for by Columbus, Cornelius, C. Ryan  
or any other person? Outfish and  
coffee are a favorite meal in the Park; but do  
the people, who have made and keep the  
parks, get any profit from the sale of the fish?  
Then, again, they would like to know  
how much percentage is paid into the treasury  
for rent of the refreshment houses, and  
who makes or examines the returns of the  
receipts? And while the questioning fit is on,  
they may be allowed to inquire whether the  
receipts go as the law requires, directly into  
the hands of the City Chamberlain, or whether  
they are deposited in the Bank of the Met-  
ropolis, and, if so, in whose name? Will  
Columbus or some one else furnish us the in-  
formation?

DEATH IN THE KITCHEN.—A startling ex-  
ample of recklessness is given in the evidence  
yesterday before Coroner Woltman in the  
pickle poisoning case. It was shown that that  
deadly poison Paris green was left scattered  
about the shelves, dishes and sink in the  
kitchen of Mr. Utstall's house, in which the  
victims died. It was used to kill roaches; but  
the way in which it was used was equivalent  
to the suicide of the servants. This result  
was unusual; but the carelessness, it is to be  
feared, is common. It should teach house-  
keepers to beware how they trust ignorant  
servants with terrible poisons for such trivial  
uses. But how can we expect this when  
Bridget throughout the country still lights her  
fires with explosive kerosene?

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cholera in Poland.  
Marion Sims is in Paris.  
Joan of Arc is to be canonized.  
On the fence—not on the defence.  
Tilton inherits that kind of a head.  
Captain Wyler has reached London.  
C. J. Walter is at the Walden House, St. Albans.  
Secretary Delano went to Long Branch last  
night.  
Bishop G. T. Sedell, of Ohio, is residing at the  
Hoffman House.  
Mayor Havemeyer says he "will be d-d." Pro-  
fane, perhaps prophetic.  
Cape May scores the first "drowning casualty"  
of the great watering places.  
State Senator Daniel H. Cole, of Albion, N. Y., is  
staying at the Metropolitan Hotel.  
General George Peabody Bates, of Washington,  
has arrived at the Brevoort House.  
Captain Birney B. Keeler, United States Army,  
is registered at the Glenham Hotel.  
"Vyrville's Rake of Eneydes," printed by Oxtan  
in 1490, has just been sold in London for \$35.  
Siderow, the Russian avant, believes that the  
Austrian Polar expedition is at Nova Zembla.  
In Brooklyn the authorities "seize the unripe  
fruit." The policemen eat it and the children are  
saved.  
Congressman H. H. Starkweather, of Connecti-  
cut, is among the recent arrivals at the Astor  
House.  
Secretary Bristow has gone to Cape May with  
his family and will not return to his duties until  
Tuesday.

The Prince of Wales was "ridden down" on June  
23 by "an officer of high rank who is short  
sighted."  
England has a dry season, and sparks from the  
locomotives are burning the hedges and the stand-  
ing grain.  
In Finland the people of a whole village have  
clubbed together to buy modern agricultural im-  
plements.  
Professor G. L. Andrews, of West Point, arrived  
at the Hoffman House yesterday and will sail for  
Europe to-day.  
Most, Deputy in the German Imperial Parlia-  
ment, sentenced to nineteen months for violent  
words against the army.

The French smoke at the same time they take  
their surf bath, and their latest wrinkle is a pocket  
in the bathing dress to catch matches in.  
In France the ladies at the watering places get  
up costumes for themselves of the staff and  
fashion used by the women of the district.  
Present form of the French government—Dis-  
tatorship amiably inclined toward a permanent  
committee or the nominally sovereign Assembly.  
Ever since the World elaborately proved that  
Beecher's letters were consistent with his in-  
nocence there has been no doubt of his guilt.  
Shall we call them scarlet letters?

Some one should interview that "oultid pusion"  
who said, on the steamer Pat Rogers, that he  
would "make it hot as hell for that watchman  
before they got to Cincinnati."  
And now the "Society for the Prevention," &c.,  
inter